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Communications for the paper should be addressed to The Editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky.

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AN INCARNATE FIEND!

How Capt. Henry Wertz Murdered our Prisoners!

Vivid Picture of the Torture Pen!

Black Hole of Calcutta Outdone!

Fiendishness, Profanity and Obscenity of "Our Southern Brother."

Infamy never Equalled in the History of Man!

Gen. Winder and His Son on Rotting Yankees!

Testimony of loyal Georgia Planter

NEW YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.
EDITOR'S EVENING POST: There appears to be a disposition on the part of some of the public press to mitigate the offences and crimes of Maj. Henry Wertz, late the responsible keeper of the stockade at Andersonville, Ga., and to make out a case of repulsion that justly attaches to those who were in immediate command of that prison. Being personally acquainted with most of the officers who were stationed at Andersonville, and knowing much of the treatment of those who were so unfortunate as to have been confined in that hell-hole, I have the right to say that a condensed statement of how things were managed and prisoners of war were treated there might not be entirely unacceptable to your readers.

I wish to be understood as not desirous to furnish the action or opinion of the mission which is about to investigate this matter, or to add anything to the feeling entertained toward Major Wertz. It is enough for him to rest, now and forever, under an oblong of shame, which no remorse can efface, and which will be the seal of the unenviable pang which the recollection of his powerless murdered victims will ever arouse, and to know that whatever may be the award of a human tribunal, his punishment is already decreed.

The stockade at Andersonville is a stockade about eighteen feet high, the ground being it being sunk in the ground, five feet; it originally comprised an area of eighteen acres, but was subsequently enlarged to twenty-seven acres. The inclosure is upon the side of a hill, looking toward the south, at the foot of which is a small brook about a foot wide, which furnishes the water for the use of the prisoners. Within this inclosure were turned the prisoners as they arrived, and left to provide for themselves, there being no shelters, arbors, or any kind of protection afforded by trees or otherwise against the burning rays of the Southern sun, the lurid storms, or the freezing winters.

The position was selected by Capt. Winder, a son of Gen. John H. Winder, who was born in Richmond, for that purpose the latter part of 1864. Winder suggested to him by a disinterested but manly spectator of his operations that it would perhaps be better to leave the trees standing within the proposed stockade, as they would afford shade to the prisoners, he replied, "Yes, but he was not the man to do who was going to make a farce for the Yankees, where they could not run faster than they could be sent there."

And admirably did he accomplish his mission.

The first commandant of the post was Col. W. H. Winder, with his Adj't, and his nephew as Commissary and sutler, and Henry Wertz in immediate command of the prisoners. There were generally stationed there for guard duty from three to six regiments of infantry, with one company of artillery, and a battery of six pieces according to the exigencies of the case, the number of prisoners then confined, or the fears entertained of an attempt to set them at liberty by raiding parties of United States troops.

These prisoners were first received it was used to be projected to search for money, valuables, etc. which ostensibly were to be restored when they were released from captivity, but which in reality went into the pockets of those who controlled the prison. Notwithstanding a law of the Confederacy expressly prohibiting the dealing in "greenback" paper, the principal of whom "whiteness" was unquestioned, could always obtain for a consideration the greenbacks they required.

The writer of this was the foreman of the last grand jury which was empaneled for the County of Fulton, and the purpose of his duties he had to investigate a large number of presentments for dealing in the "forbidden currency," which was brought against poor Union men in every instance. Struck by this fact, he resolved to have the paper give him a right to do into all the transactions which the money originally came from, and he did sell of it, indeed the whole "modus operandi," and he elicited the fact above stated, how the money was obtained; that the Winders and Wertz were the principals, acting through subordinates, in gathering bushels

of plums, in the way of premiums, &c. Meanwhile the prisoners were left to the tender mercies of their jailor and commissary for their food, which might have been limited in quantity, at least, if their money had been sufficient for their purchase.

LETTER FROM THE COUNSEL OF CAPTAIN WERTZ.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

To the Editors of the Evening Post: We have seen in your paper an article in relation to the approaching trial of Captain Wertz, which we think, in connection with others of a like nature, requires notice on our hands. Your article professes to be based upon some newspaper

of plums, in the way of premiums, &c. Meanwhile the prisoners were left to the tender mercies of their jailor and commissary for their food, which might have been limited in quantity, at least, if their money had been sufficient for their purchase.

At first it was customary to send a wagon into the stockade every morning at 10 o'clock, loaded with the rations of the day—bacon and corn bread, nothing else; but as the number of prisoners increased and the green grass grew upon the trio above mentioned, the wagon was reduced in quality, being then manufactured of equal proportions of ground field peas and corn, unboiled, unsifted, uncleansed, indeed, from the dirt and trash which goes naturally accumulate; and at the end of the month, when the wagon was reduced to over 37,000, the meat rations per week were reduced to a piece of bacon, for each man, about three inches long and two wide, with one pound of the bread above described, per day. Then, also, the custom of carrying the prisoners food in the stockade was discontinued. This was due to the gates, which were slightly opened, and the scanty food, foul and unhealthy as it was, was thrown inside by the guard, to be scrambled for by the wretched prisoners, the strongest and those nearest the gate getting the largest share, the weak and sickly getting none.

I have mentioned the brook which runs through the lower part of the stockade, and which supplied the water for drinking and washing. This brook has its rise in a swamp near the prison, and at no time, certainly not for a lengthened period, was water suitable or healthy, but when the faces and filth, the drainage of the whole camp of prisoners, came to be superadded to the natural unfitness of the water for drinking or cleansing purposes, my reading of the history of the war, and this floating stream of filth and disease!

Respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,

JAMES HUGHES,
J. W. DENVER,
CHAS. F. PECK.

Counsel for Captain Wertz.

GENERAL NEWS.

A movement is on foot to erect a monument to General Lyon, who fell early in the war. The shaft is to be erected either in St. Louis or on Wilson's creek battle ground, the scene of his death.

Editorial article on a subject in Memphis the other day gave a German liquor seller a letter of credit for \$27,000 an security for the liquor he drank. Through the aid of the police it was recovered.

Miss Imogen Wills, daughter of N. P. Willis, Esq., editor of the Home Journal, was married on Tuesday at Idlewild, to Dr. Wm. Eddy, of New Bedford.

WESTERN BRANCH, 99 WEST SIXTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—President—G. O. Tamm, Esq.; Secy.—John D. Caldwell; Treas.—F. B. Brainerd.

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RICHMOND BRANCH.—President—Horace L. Kent.

NASHVILLE BRANCH.—President—Hon. N. Root.

American Union Commission.

DEAR SIR:—I respectfully call your attention to the enclosed statement concerning the character and purposes of the American Union Commission. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions have already publicly and officially notified their auxiliaries that their work is drawing to a close. Many hundreds engaged therein have entered this organization.

Among others, the Rev. G. S. Griffiths, Esq., President of the Baltimore Branch; Nathaniel Bishop, LL.D., Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Rev. Hezekiah Miller, Corresponding Secretary of the Boston Branch; Prof. Cyrus Northrop, and D. C. Gilman, of the Connecticut Branch; and P. L. Underwood, Esq., of the North Western Branch. From the Sanitary Commission, T. G. O'Dohore, Esq., of Cincinnati; T. B. Bran, Esq., of Chicago; and J. N. Shippman, Esq., of Cairo.

The American Union Commission thus

comprising many of the members of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, is organized on a somewhat similar plan.

It includes a national, sectional, with headquarters in New York, branch-adapted ready formed in the cities of Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nashville, Richmond, and other points.

It is thoroughly Christian, though entirely unsectarian, and enjoys the confidence of the National Government, receives transportation and other facilities from the War Department, so far as is consistent with the public service, and is heartily welcomed by the loyalists of the South.

We cordially invite you and your colleagues to meet us at this great work of civil and social restoration. For further information address either the General Secretary, or the Secretary of the nearest Branch. Yours respectfully,

Lyman Abbott, Gen. Sec.,
11, Bible House, New York City.

NATIONAL UNION COMMISSION.

President—Rev. Joseph P. Thompson.

General Secretary—Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Treasurer—A. V. Stout, Esq.; Rec. Sec.—H. M. Piero, LL.D.; Chair. Ex. Com.—George W. Lane; Financial Sec.—Rev. Geo. J. Minings.

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NASHVILLE BRANCH.—President—Hon. N. Root.

Attempted Escape and Frightful Death of a Madman.

From the New York Evening Post, July 23.

A fearful tragedy occurred in the hotel last Friday. At about ten o'clock the night previous an Irishman, large, stout, and desperately crazy, crawled through the ventilator in his room in one of the rear two-story buildings, and reached the roof, where he established himself, and bade defiance to the world. He was discovered, and every effort on the part of the superintendent of the superintendence, and his associates could invent was made to induce him to come down, but without avail. A hole was torn in the roof, and a large piece of slate which he tore from the roof, was cast back at all who attempted to approach him. The roof is quite steep, but the crazy man would run all over it, even along the eaves, without fear and with perfect impunity. No sane person could possibly accomplish what he did. He defied death, and would never come down alive, and would kill any one who should come upon the roof. It was therefore an impossibility to get him safely, and it would have been certain death for any one to go upon the roof and capture him.

He was perfectly master of the situation. A compliment dinner was given to him during a quiet evening since at the Grinnell Theater, just as the curtain was about to fall. He was seated at a table, and, by loud cries of "Help! Fetch a doctor!" had attracted attention. It soon became known that one of the actors in a fit of jealousy caused by seeing certain attentions paid to another lady instead of himself, had taken a strong dose of laudanum.

Effigies remedies having been immediately applied, he was removed to a room on the roof, and it was then discovered that he had been brought before the door of the hotel, and it is said, to be a madman.

Between the two men, probably, there is a division as broad and as deep as there is between treason and patriotism.—[Chicago Republican.]

Great excitement, says Galignani, was caused a few evenings since at the Grinnell Theater, just as the curtain was about to fall. He was seated at a table, and, by loud cries of "Help! Fetch a doctor!" had attracted attention. It soon became known that one of the actors in a fit of jealousy caused by seeing certain attentions paid to another lady instead of himself, had taken a strong dose of laudanum.

Effigies remedies having been immediately applied, he was removed to a room on the roof, and it was then discovered that he had been brought before the door of the hotel, and it is said, to be a madman.

He was perfectly master of the situation.

A watch was kept upon him during the night and the next forenoon. It was thought that Father Sullivan, the Catholic Priest, who had previously visited him, and seemed to have considerable influence over him, might induce him to come down, and he was sent for. He did not attend, and sent one of his assistants; but before he arrived, the madman, at about 11 o'clock, was seized with a fit, to which he was subject, while sitting beside the window, and, curling up, roared off, striking his head against the iron railing, breaking one arm and injuring himself mortally, so that he was unable to get up. In his disabled condition even, he fought desperately, and it was with difficulty that he was secured. The ventilator through which he tore back at all who attempted to approach him. The roof is quite steep, but the crazy man would run all over it, even along the eaves, without fear and with perfect impunity. No sane person could possibly accomplish what he did. He defied death, and would never come down alive, and would kill any one who should come upon the roof. It was therefore an impossibility to get him safely, and it would have been certain death for any one to go upon the roof and capture him.

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THE DAILY PRESS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1865.

OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING
NO. 109
JEFFERSON STREET,
LOUISVILLE:

JUBILATE!

Louisville is proud, thankful, gay, triumphant and jubilant! For the first time in several years she has done her duty manfully at the polls. She has turned the balance against traitors at last, crowned herself with honor, and handsomely earned what she will be swift to receive the sympathy and applause of loyal hearts everywhere. Toydum, sham conservatism, and post-mortem sympathy with rebellion, banded in an unholy alliance, met with a Waterloo defeat in this city yesterday. The irresistible Rousseau never made a better fight, nor won a cleaner victory. That is saying a good deal. He swept everything before him and cleared such a space as he went, that nearly if not quite the whole ticket pushed readily through to triumphant success. The four Union candidates for the Legislature are certainly elected.

This is indeed a splendid triumph. Every one of these candidates, Stout, Biju, Armstrong, Van Seggern, is eminently worthy and qualified to represent the city. "They are all honorable men," and not only so, they are able, clear-headed, resolute, and in their loyalty above temptation or reproach. Our German fellow-citizens have special occasion to congratulate themselves on the election of such men as Biju and Van Seggern as representatives of their nationality. It will be a relief to them, as well as the rest of us, to have this off-set to the humiliation produced by the presence of a certain other German in high official station. There is every reason to feel confident that General Rousseau's magnificent majority in the city will insure his election in the district against the utmost polling of the opposition in the rural sections.

This is a very great and notable victory, and one of first-class importance. We shall think better of Louisville for achieving it, henceforth to the end of our days. She has proved herself neither incorrigibly stupid, nor inexcusably ungrateful, as she certainly would have been, had she failed to give her voice by a marked preponderance for the man who has the signal merit, and the special claim of having saved her from capture and pillage in the day of her earliest and greatest peril. She has proved in this expression of her preference that she was worth the saving.

Every loyal son of her loins can afford to stand a few inches taller to-day than usual with honest pride. Amongst the humors of the election was a singular bit of pugnacity perpetrated by a person by the name of Mundy. This gentleman, for the joke of the thing we presume, announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress. He received a number of votes. Everything passed off agreeably at the polls, and altogether yesterday was the most auspicious day Louisville has seen for many a weary season.

Kentucky's Loyalty and Treatment.
When we see the treatment of this State, we are constrained to ask, what does a State mean, standing by the Government against a rebellion?--Democrat.

The implication here is that Kentucky has gained nothing by her loyalty, and that the time has about come for experimenting on the other side. If the counsels of the Democrat could prevail, the State would be likely to ascertain the value of loyalty through the contrasting pains and penalties of treason. We don't think the State has gained what it ought to, and might have gained, "by standing by the Government." And the reason is, that in the mode of its "standing" it has patterned too largely after the Democrat model. Had it adhered completely to that model, it would have still gained less and be now under a Provisional Governor. The truth is, Kentucky's loyalty-taking the State as a unit--hasn't been of that unequivocal character to furnish a perfect test of the advantages of the thing. The fairest and ripest fruits are not grown on a scraggy and sickly tree. There has been so much traitor-yen in the soil of Kentucky that the goodly tree of loyalty has been inevitably impaired in its development and fruitfulness. The genuine Union men of the State have but one complaint to make as to "its treatment," and that is that the undisguised rebels in the State have been treated with a great deal too much leniency, and have been suffered through an over-stretch of national charity and caution, to exert an utterly unmerited influence over the policy controlling the application of national authority in the State. In short our stay-at-home traitors, have by a monstrous fiction of good-will, been allowed to pass for loyal men. By a mischievous perversion of sound orthodoxy, they have had Unionism "imputed" to them, and according to their views have unavoidably been more or less impressed upon the policy of the Federal Government in its "treatment" of Kentucky.

We speak more especially of past times. Just at present a greatly improved regime is in force. The true meaning and significance of the captions, petulant and mulish opposition to the general government and the war, through the long agency of the past four years, exhibited by the dominant politicians in the State, are at last fairly understood. The events of the late canvass have placed the pretentious loyalty of Kentucky "conservatism" in the full glare of honest daylight. Whatever of sincerity, or faithful devotion to the republic existed in the conservative ranks, took sides in this canvass with the policy of universal freedom. The loyalty of the nation has declared that policy to be fundamental. It is a part of the basis on which the regenerate republic is to be founded. And this part cannot, any more than the rest of the foundation, be now removed peacefully.

Slavery cannot be restored in this country except by the successful application of force and violence. Measures looking towards its restoration are therefore war measures, and they involve these. No man of average intelligence will deny this. The contumacious opposition to emancipation in Kentucky cannot by any subterfuges or political jugglery be made to appear as an expression of Unionism. It is incompatible with the desire for a speedy and actual restoration of peace, union, and good will between the two great sections. It is the most emphatic expression of regret that could be made at the polls over the defeat of the rebellion and the crushing of its "corner-stone" into powder. It is relatively harmless because of its feebleness. But

the result of the election will show whether Kentucky "stands by the Government" voluntarily, or because she can't help herself, can't stand anywhere else. In any case we don't think she will be swift to take the hint darkly given in the above quotation.

THE PROUD OLD MOTTO.

The copperheads continue to flourish what they call "the proud old motto," the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." There is much reason to suspect that they mean the "Constitution as it was," and the Union as it was to have been," if the experiment of war had only been arrested before the assailants of both were overwhelmed and dispersed.

It is next to impossible to get anything specific and definite out of these fellows. And equally difficult for them to see that the day is gone by when elections can be carried, and a whole nation humbugged by grandly sounding watchwords and mottoes, which the bearers thereof systematically deny and trample upon in their practice.

The fugitives of the extinct old Democracy can't yet conceive how perfectly dead their party is, and how totally the power and charm have departed from out their old mummuries.

War is a fearfully earnest affair. And amongst other destructive results produced by it, is the tearing away of the shams and fusions enveloping political mountebanks and quackery. The quack element in the old Democracy, which was appallingly large, although not predominant, has been desperately torn and battered by the late war.

And as there was no genuine core to it of any kind, it is now in a dismally ragged and used up condition, is indeed the veriest scarecrow above ground. Its seeming vitality has become as much of a sham as everything else about it. The attempt to make an issue out of a vague spurring over the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," betrays the complete substitution of galvanism for life. When you ask this forlorn image what it means by this "proud old motto," whether it means the Constitution as amended, or the Union with slavery restored, you get only a mumble of the same old motto.

Will the Constitution after its amendment shall be consummated be obeyed or resisted? Will the Union, purged of the deadly virus of slavery, be accepted or rejected? Shan Democracy has no answer nor can it be coaxed or kicked into affirming the definite policy of laboring to prevent the purgation of the country, and avert the doom of slavery. It dare not trust itself with explicit definitions. In one sense the Union will be restored as it was, and none but incorrigible rebels are opposed to such a result. But it will be in the sense that a patient half eaten up by a cancer may be restored as he was before the excrecence began its ravages. Such a restoration is not accomplished by reducing the cancer, or assuaging its corruptions, but by cutting it clean out. The patient is restored minus the pernicious disease.

Such will be the reconstructed Union.

Because the institution of slavery was an excrecence and not an essential part of the living organism, it is no abuse of language or neglect of accuracy to say that the Union will be as it was. The Union as it was and slavery where it ought to be and belongs, in the pit of perdition, this is our motto. This revised edition of the Union is the only one now possible. And no party could survive long enough to test its strength, based on specific opposition thereto. Even Copperheadism sees this. And so whilst pretending to make an issue on this point in general terms, it dare not distinctly assume the position that slavery shall be "as it was." Yet, without this is proud old motto is as desulte of significance as it is of sincerity.

CITY AND GENERAL NEWS.

MURDER IN JEFFERSONVILLE!

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

TWO MEN MURDERED!

Between eight and nine o'clock Sunday night as the train was leaving Jeffersonville for Indianapolis, the engineer discovered about a half mile from the depot the body of a man lying on the track, too late however to stop, and the entire train passed over the body, mangling it horribly. The body however was recognized as that of Wm. Hill, of Sellersburg, Ind., and a fireman on the road. Upon examination it was found that he had been shot through the head and stabbed several times, and the murderers, to hide their crime, had laid him across the track to convey the idea that the train had killed him. Hill had been home, which is only eight miles distant, and attempted to walk down to Jeffersonville in season to go out with his train that night. Being well dressed and having a watch it was supposed that he had money, for which he was killed. About one hundred yards from the scene and nearer the city the body of another man was found brutally murdered and had also been laid across the track to prevent suspicion of foul play. He was soon recognized as B. L. Chambers, a discharged soldier, formerly of the Fifth Tennessee Federal Cavalry, having only one arm, losing the other at the battle of Resaca, according to discharge papers found on his person. Their pockets had been rifled.

There is near the spot where the murders were committed, an encampment of teamsters of very questionable character, and suspicion naturally rests there. Great indignation is felt by the people of Jeffersonville, and unless something is done by the authorities to stop the outrages that are daily being committed by these desperadoes, the citizens will take the law in their own hands, and lynch the scoundrels. These teamsters are composed of the scum of the Southern country, being deserters, bounty jumpers, &c.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
The returns from the Second District are meager, but they, so far, indicate the election of Judge Yeaman.

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
The returns from the Third District come in slowly, but show that Lowry has made a gallant fight against Gridier, and if not elected, he has at least reduced the opposition majority in the district some five or six thousand.

THE BANNER WARD.—The noble patriotic citizens of the Eleventh Ward deserve and will receive the thanks of the loyal citizens of this city for their work of yesterday—543 majority for General Rousseau. The Eleventh Ward is the Banner Ward, and George Houghton shall carry the banner.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
ELVENTON DIVISION.

NAVARSA PHOSPHATE CO.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Complete Vote of the City.

ROUSSEAU'S MAJORITY 2,723

Louisville greets her loyal sister cities of the North and West as she wheels into the unconditional Union column. Most gallantly did our citizens rally to the support of the indomitable Rousseau. His majority is 2,723. We congratulate our citizens on the work of yesterday.

For the Legislature the canvass was made upon the issue of the Constitutional Amendment, and every one of our candidates were elected by a handsome majority. They are good men and true, Van Seggern, Biju, Armstrong, and Gen. A. M. Stout.

The best delegation ever sent from the city. Notwithstanding the violent efforts of the opposition, the entire German vote was thrown for the loyal ticket. They know that General Rousseau had come to their rescue in the hour of danger, and they felt proud in voting for the man who had saved their property from destruction.

The opposition made the most strenuous exertions to defeat Marlin Biju, Esq. They even descended so low as to attack his religion. Even this clap-trap—this meanest of demagoguery—he defeated Mr. Price handsomely.

Mr. Armstrong, in the third district, had a very exciting race, in which he was opposed by every rebel sympathizer in this district. Money was freely used to defeat him, but to no purpose. The people are for the Amendment.

The noble Stout made a race that was alike honorable to himself and the great principles he advocates. He was elected by a large majority.

We expect to hear the dismal howl that "the result of yesterday was accomplished by the bayonet." We have never seen a fairer or more orderly election. Every man who had a right to vote was allowed free access to the polls. No one was driven away or intimidated. The result of yesterday's election in Louisville will send a thrill of joy to the hearts of her friends abroad. She is regenerated and disenchanted. Rousseau, VAN SEGGERN, BIJU, STOUT, we congratulate you.

FIRST WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 279, Mundy 2, Mallory 99.
For Legislature—Van Seggern 171, Campion 101.
For State Treasurer—Neale 108, Garrard 66.

Appellate Judge—Sampson 25, Riley 51, Kavanaugh 20.
Judge Court Common Pleas—Muir 161, Wood 77.
Judge Circuit Court—Johnston 90.

SECOND WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 531, Mallory 12, Mundy 19.
Treasurer—Neale 254, Garrard 54.
Representative—Van Seggern 413, Campion 162.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 11, Riley 19, Kavanaugh 54.

THIRD WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 433, Mallory 156, Mundy 14.
Treasurer—Neale 253, Garrard 151.
For Representative—Biju 262, Price 252.
Judge Common Pleas—Muir 322, Wood 131.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 111, Riley 19, Kavanaugh 27.

FOURTH WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 531, Mallory 102, Mundy 19.
Treasurer—Neale 254, Garrard 54.
Representative—Van Seggern 413, Campion 162.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 11, Riley 19, Kavanaugh 49.

FIFTH WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 382, Mallory 188, Mundy 16.
Treasurer—Neale 217, Garrard 150.
Representative—Price 277, Biju 254, Walton 2.
Judge Common Pleas—Muir 267, Wood 90.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 152, Riley 63, Kavanaugh 47.

SIXTH WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 326, Mallory 156, Mundy 14.
Treasurer—Neale 254, Garrard 54.
Representative—Van Seggern 413, Campion 162.
State Treasurer—Neal 153, Garrard 154.
Judge Court Common Pleas—Muir 302, Wood 113.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 111, Riley 19, Kavanaugh 27.

SEVENTH WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 382, Mallory 188, Mundy 16.
Treasurer—Neale 217, Garrard 150.
Representative—Price 251, Biju 151, Riley 19, Walton 2.
Common Pleas Judge—Muir 267, Wood 61.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 138, Riley 17, Kavanaugh 71.

EIGHTH WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 354, Mallory 211, Mundy 17.
For State Treasurer—Neal 218, Garrard 254.
For Representative—Armstrong 310, Pirtle 163, Judge Common Pleas—Muir 322, Wood 90.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 152, Riley 63, Kavanaugh 47.

NINTH WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 326, Mallory 156, Mundy 9.
Treasurer—Neale 254, Garrard 54.
Representative—Armstrong 310, Pirtle 163, Judge Common Pleas—Muir 322, Wood 90.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 246, Riley 19, Kavanaugh 48.

TENTH WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 354, Mallory 211, Mundy 17.
Treasurer—Neale 218, Garrard 254.
For Representative—Armstrong 261, Pirtle 163, Judge Common Pleas—Muir 322, Wood 90.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 209, Riley 14, Kavanaugh 78.

ELEVENTH WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 247, Mallory 161, Mundy 2.
Treasurer—Neale 169, Garrard 150.
For Representative—Price 151, Biju 151, Riley 19, Walton 2.
Common Pleas Judge—Muir 267, Wood 61.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 138, Riley 17, Kavanaugh 71.

TWELFTH WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 354, Mallory 211, Mundy 17.
Treasurer—Neale 218, Garrard 254.
For Representative—Armstrong 261, Pirtle 163, Judge Common Pleas—Muir 322, Wood 90.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 209, Riley 14, Kavanaugh 78.

THIRTEEN WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 247, Mallory 161, Mundy 2.
Treasurer—Neale 169, Garrard 150.
For Representative—Price 151, Biju 151, Riley 19, Walton 2.
Common Pleas Judge—Muir 267, Wood 61.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 138, Riley 17, Kavanaugh 71.

FOURTEEN WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 354, Mallory 211, Mundy 17.
Treasurer—Neale 218, Garrard 254.
For Representative—Armstrong 261, Pirtle 163, Judge Common Pleas—Muir 322, Wood 90.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 209, Riley 14, Kavanaugh 78.

FIFTEEN WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 166, Mallory 45, Mundy 1.
Treasurer—Neale 134, Garrard 34.
For Representative—Stout 211, Anderson 19.
Judge Court Common Pleas—Muir 283, Wood 107.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 189, Riley 74, Kavanaugh 38.

SIXTEEN WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 663, Mallory 120, Mundy 7.
Treasurer—Neale 120, Garrard 232.
For Representative—Stout 327, Anderson 23.
Judge Common Pleas—Muir 340, Wood 93.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 201, Kavanaugh 120, Riley 113.

SEVENTEEN WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 166, Mallory 45, Mundy 1.
Treasurer—Neale 134, Garrard 34.
For Representative—Stout 211, Anderson 19.
Judge Court Common Pleas—Muir 283, Wood 107.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 189, Riley 74, Kavanaugh 38.

SEVENTEEN WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 166, Mallory 45, Mundy 1.
Treasurer—Neale 134, Garrard 34.
For Representative—Stout 211, Anderson 19.
Judge Court Common Pleas—Muir 283, Wood 107.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 189, Riley 74, Kavanaugh 38.

SEVENTEEN WARD.
For Congress—Rousseau 166, Mallory 45, Mundy 1.
Treasurer—Neale 134, Garrard 34.
For Representative—Stout 211, Anderson 19.
Judge Court Common Pleas—Muir 283, Wood 107.
Appellate Judge—Sampson 189, Riley 74, Kavanaugh 38.

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For Congress—Rousseau 166, Mallory 45, Mundy 1.
Treasurer—Neale 134, Garrard 34.
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